



Michigan

Michigan ranked 11th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2017. The state scored 28.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than it earned last year.

The state has pursued a variety of policies to encourage energy efficiency, consistently posting strong levels of savings. The state passed legislation in December 2016 extending electric and natural gas savings targets through 2021 and offering additional financial incentives to utilities. In response, utilities filed efficiency plans in 2018 that significantly ramp up investment in programs for customers. Efforts are ongoing to integrate combined heat and power into the grid. Opportunities remain to pursue more comprehensive sustainable transportation policies.



UTILITIES



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The state's utilities administer a strong portfolio of both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, and energy savings grew to some of the highest in the nation in 2017. Michigan passed legislation in late 2016 renewing and bolstering both its energy efficiency resource standard (EERS) and renewable portfolio standard (RPS), extending the state's 1% savings targets for electric and gas utilities through 2021, adding tiered incentives to encourage utilities to exceed 1.5% in annual savings, and removing a previous cap on spending.



TRANSPORTATION



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The state has in place legislation that funnels vehicle registration revenues toward public transportation and transit demand management programs. Michigan integrates transportation and land use planning, devotes a significant amount of funding to transportation, and has complete streets legislation in place. Vehicle miles traveled have decreased in recent years.



BUILDING POLICIES



BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

An updated Michigan Residential Code went into effect in early 2015 based on the 2015 IECC, and a new commercial building energy code based on the ASHRAE 90.1-2013 standard that went into effect in September 2017. A compliance assessment was completed in 2016, however no energy code training was offered in the past year.



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER



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The state has an interconnection standard and includes CHP as an eligible resource in its renewable energy standard. The Michigan Agency for Energy and the US Department of Energy have also partnered to fund the development of a comprehensive CHP Roadmap, released in 2018, that outlines strategies to accelerate adoption of CHP within the state. CHP technology is expected to be eligible for incentives through a distributed generation program that is currently under development. Additionally, the Michigan Public Service Commission formed a working group to assess standby rates and form-related recommendations. In 2018 the state released a CHP Roadmap to identify strategies to accelerate adoption of CHP. Three new CHP installations were completed in 2017.



STATE-LED INITIATIVES



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state offers a variety of grant and loan programs for energy efficiency investments, including Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing. The state government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Although the state has provided funding for energy efficiency research in the past, it is not currently funding research and development programs focused on energy efficiency.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS



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Michigan has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.

MICHIGAN

NATIONAL MEDIAN SCORE

POINTS POSSIBLE